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TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	INITIALS	DATE		
1	SR/Reports		1-4 APR 1963		
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ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY	
APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION	
COMMENT		FILE		RETURN	
CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE	
Remarks:					
<p><i>R</i> Thanks anyway  <i>J.I.</i> Construction info a bit  to dated  Political/sociological  material has been  reported previously  in most part - last  is so what outdated</p>					
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FORM NO. 237  
1 APR 55

Replaces Form 30-4  
which may be used.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

SUBJECT: BUKHTERMINSKAYA GES (Electric Plant) on IRTYSH-RIVER in KAZAKHSTAN,  
June 1956 - March 1957

SOURCE: O.T., aged 22, Ukrainian, female, student, arrived in July 1957 in Poland from village BALYCHI-ZARICHNE near DROHOBYCH, West Ukraine and in 1960 came from Poland together with her mother, sister (aged 19) and brother (aged 16) to BUFFALO, N.Y. to join her father living in the States.

At the present Source is employed with a Lab of Cancer Institute of Buffalo and takes evening courses of chemistry at Buffalo University (in Poland she studied medicine).

Source graduated from DESIATYLITKA in DROHOBYCH in 1956. From June 1956 to March 1957 she worked on construction of BUKHTERMINSKAYA GES in KAZAKHSTAN.

Source was interviewed on 25 March 1963 in Buffalo. In spite of her education and intelligence she could not remember details and the attached sketch gave only a rather rough idea of actual situation on the spot.

DATE: 27 March 1963

1. Having received a graduation -certificate from DROHOBYCH -Desiatylitka in June 1956, not good enough to be automatically admitted to the University, Source decided to volunteer for construction scheme in Kazakhstan in order to fulfill the necessary requirements for her future studies. She went to Obkom of Komsomol in DROHOBYCH and signed a contract in which following conditions were specified; she will stay on the construction spot for not less than 2 years, she was ready to go to any construction site she will be directed at BUKHTERMINSKAYA GES and take up any job given, she will be paid by authorities travel expenditures and a volunteer-allowance of Rubel 1,000. The contract was a standard one. Separately she was told that she will have to live in the beginning in tents and build barracks or houses together with others later on for themselves. The usual practice was that a group of volunteers were formed on the spot into a housing brigade and built houses while the others worked on the construction site itself. Source was also warned that in case she changed her mind she would have to give back R 1,000.-. This was done because in previous years some "volunteers" defected together with their allowances. Source was also told that wages were very good what was, actually, generally known. They were not, however, specified.

In June 1956 a special train of scheme volunteers was formed at DROHOBYCH RR Station. There were 300 volunteers from DROHOBYCH oblast, all young, motivated not only by good jobs but also - as Source put it - some longing for adventures and something unusual.

27 March 1963

Accompanied by a special committee they went to LVOV where another group of about 60 to 100 young people was attached to their train. About the same number of volunteers was also added in KIEV. Among the latter were mostly Georgians and Armenians. In DROHOBYCH-group <sup>there</sup> were only a few Russians and Poles, the rest was Ukrainian.

In LVOV the train stopped for about 3 hours, in KIEV - even shorter. This was a normal coach-train. From KIEV they went to MOSCOW. There they stayed for the whole day and visited the KREMLIN. Source saw there KHRUSHCHEV who was just passing from one wing of the Building to the other. The other cities Source remembered at which their train stopped, were OMSK (half a day) and NOVOSIBIRSK (also a few hours). Source did not remember last RR station. The whole journey lasted 10 days. From last RR Station in Kazakhstan they travelled by buses for 5 - 6 hours to the construction site of BUKHTERMINSKAYA GES.

After their arrival in BUKHTERMINSK (BUKHTERMA) they were accommodated in tents together with another small group of about 30 volunteers who arrived shortly before. There were also former volunteers who worked there previously and they were in houses. There were about 300 of them mostly Russians, some of them married. Together with "autochthon" Russians they constituted about half of the city-population. The other half was Kazakh. Both nationalities lived practically separated, in different sections of the city.

The attitude of the Kazakhs to Russians and other newcomers was rather hostile; some mixture of powerless hate, resignation and " nihilistic" indignation (nenavistno-naplyvatelno). That, in spite of the fact, that newcomers tried to be as sympathetic as they could and traded with them. They bought fruit, milk and other foodstuffs. According to Source the Kazakhs seemed to be a very apathetic people. They were not working on the construction site, either.

The "Drohobych-group" had 4 big tents for 20-22 persons and the rest was accommodated in normal ones for 4 persons only. Girls who constituted a slight majority of the transport were living in their tents in the same "suburb" of the city as boys.

The majority of volunteers was determined to return after the expiration of their 2-years contract-term. On their part, the authorities encouraged young people to remain in KAZAKHSTAN. Newly-wedds were given good housing, special allowances, gifts and baby equipment from Komsomol, etc.

The housing brigade was formed at once out of the boys and till September two or three new houses for newcomers were built. There was also a club and a library with Russian books. "Official" language was all over Russian. Somehow, even Drohobych group used it when out of tents. Otherwise they spoke Ukrainian, and sang their songs.

In the beginning all were satisfied - good jobs, new picturesque landscape, new environment - pleased them and even excited. First disenchantments came with food; all the time, day by day, they were given in stolovka rice. Rice and milk - in the morning; rice soup and rice-goulash plus rice-dessert for lunch; and again rice in different variations for supper. Jokingly, newcomers, complained about having Chinese as "brotherly people".

Volunteers were commuting to and from construction site by narrow-gauge rail-road built for that purpose (see sketch).

The commuter made about 30 km p.h. and it took 30 minutes to get from RR Station to the GES.

From June to Sep 1956 Source worked as telephone operator in buildings marked on the sketch as 1 and 2. In the beginning she was paid Rubel 400.- and then Rubel 800.- per month. She had to work for about 12 hours daily. From Sep 1956 to Feb 1957 she was employed as despatcher and earned slightly over 800.- per month.

In Feb 1957 she started to work as stewardess and mechanical help-hand on the yacht of the director of the BUKHTIERMINSKA GES (she could not remember his name) and was paid Rubel 1,200.- per month. The yacht was used by the Director to get <sup>him</sup> home (he lived outside of the city on the beach) from the office and for his private excursions. Formally it belonged to the GES.

2. Source could not remember any technical details. She knew that GES was to be built in 5 years and was started about 2 years before her arrival. Volunteers were working in 3 shifts. Source saw 4 concrete-mixer-machines in the Concrete-factory (see sketch). Working as a despatcher she counted about 50- 55 trucks of concrete per shift brought from Concrete Factory to the Construction plot itself.

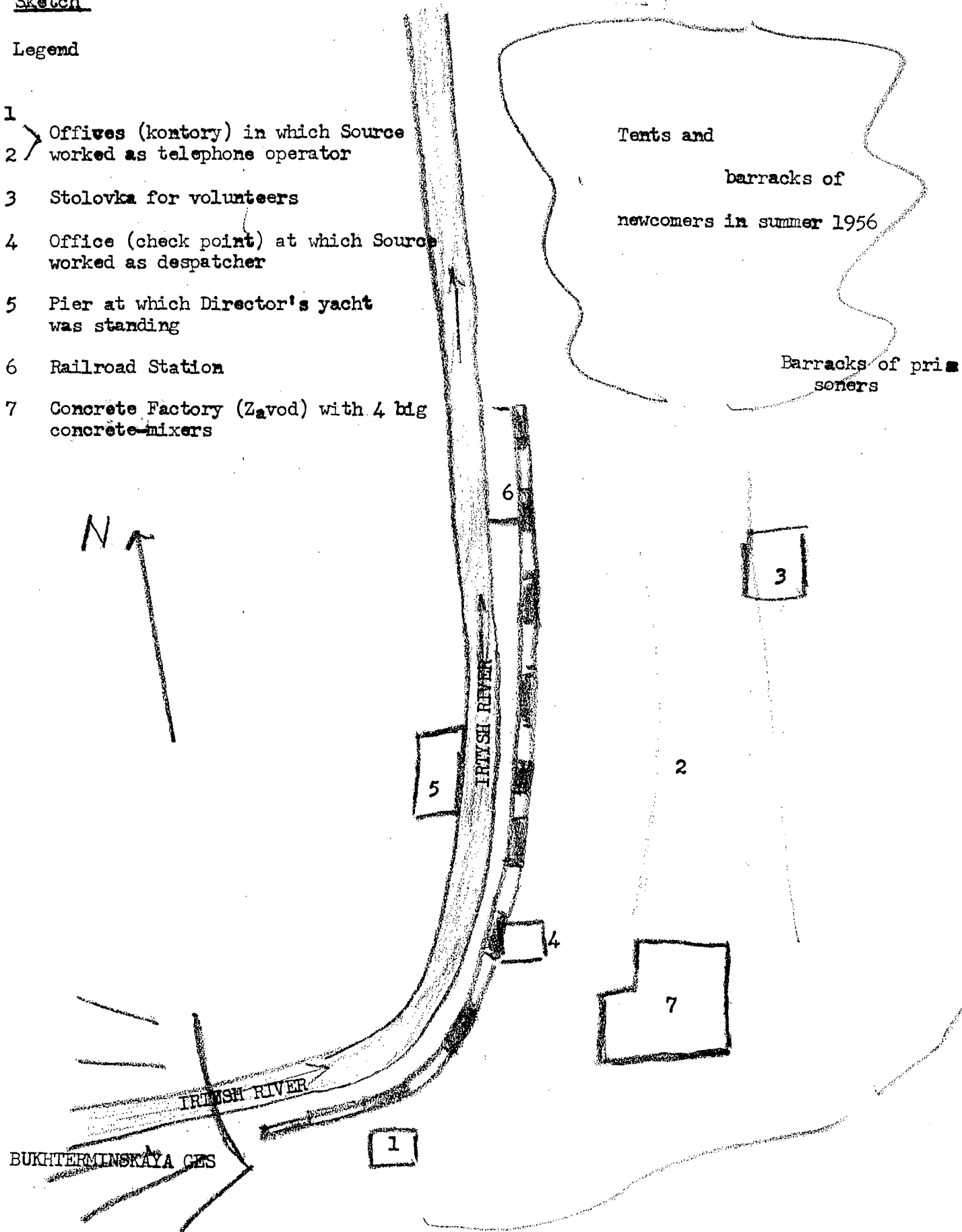
There was no special guard but normal watchmen as on all the construction-sites of this kind. Source was never on the construction plot on River itself.

3. Together with volunteers, but separated from them in barracks, were working on the construction plot political prisoners. At least, they were saying they were political. They were guarded by a KGB-unit. All intercourse with them was forbidden. However, some girls managed even to get into regular correspondence with them by throwing to them "letters" with stones over fences. Source thought there were about 200 of them, of different nationalities (Russian, Ukrainian, Baltic, Georgian and others). Majority of them were young (aged 25-40).

Sketch

Legend

- 1 } Offices (kontory) in which Source
- 2 } worked as telephone operator
- 3 Stolovka for volunteers
- 4 Office (check point) at which Source
- 5 } worked as despatcher
- 6 Pier at which Director's yacht
- 7 } was standing
- 8 Railroad Station
- 9 Concrete Factory (Zavod) with 4 big
- 10 } concrete-mixers



SECRET

SUBJECT : Ukrainian youth in town and in village, situation in 1956

SOURCE: O.T. of Buffalo, N.Y.

DATE: 28 Mar 1963

1. In general, in both, in city and in the countryside Ukrainian youth is nationally conscious. The memory of recent sad events connected with various Underground activities was very much alive.

In city, however, hostility to Russians was rather mollified in comparison with the countryside where it had been very strong. As Source put it; village is practically immune to any Russification. Even ex-service men coming home who speak Russian are very fast "put back" to their Ukrainian. They are simply being sneered at.

This was not the case, however, in the city. The impact of Russification was much stronger and was mainly concentrated on young people. It was being done in a rather clever way, as for example, by active participation of Russian element in Ukrainian celebrations and other activities and presenting the latter as "common cause and good".

2. At school students did not take seriously Marxist indoctrination. It was paid as much attention only as it was necessary to pass exams.

Komsomol-membership meant practically nothing. Every one belonged to it as a rule.

Source heard about various orgies and other immoral "events" in LVOV and MOSCOW but nothing like that happened in DROHOBYCH.

At school and in the street young people spoke Ukrainian. In some offices in city they used very often Russian but for simple reason that some official might not know sufficient Ukrainian. This was done, however, for purely opportunistic reasons, and not out of fear of respect of Russian. Just on the contrary, Source was inclined to think that there was even some sort of superiority complex of local Ukrainians in their attitude to Russians.

SECRET

SUBJECT: DESIATYLETKAS IN DROHOBYCH, WEST UKRAINE, 1953-1956

SOURCE: O.T. of Buffalo, N.Y.

DATE: 28 Mar 1963

1. Majority of desiatyletkas in DROHOBYCH in 1956 were Ukrainian. Source did not remember their exact number. She knew that schools ## 1 and 2 were Ukrainian, the ones ## 3, 4, and 7 were Russian. She also knew that many Russians sent their children from nearby BORYSLAV to DROHOBYCH and together with a great influx of Russian element to DROHOBYCH itself, this was the explanation for existence of quite a few Russian schools as well.

2. Desiatyletka Source graduated from in 1956 was # 1, named after I. Franko in wul. Snizhna, Drohobych City. It had about 1000 students having all grades doubled in A and B and the 10th grade also in C - classes. The bulk of students constituted local Ukrainians, then Ukrainians from Eastern Ukraine, Poles, Jews and several Russians. According to the Source all Poles and majority of Jews sent their children to Ukrainian schools. Russian pupils who were at school spoke Ukrainian though at home they used only Russian.

In social aspect there was no differentiation as to nationalities. Source, for example, had a Russian friend, by the name PACHOVSKAYA, Lidia, and nobody considered it to be unusual. As a rule there existed individual groups of friends based mostly on personal liking of each other than on nationality feeling.

Source described Ukrainian youth as nationally conscious. As an example she stated the fact that it was considered as a proof of patriotism to have at least good marks in Ukrainian language and literature. Consequently, while about 3/4 of students had remarkably good marks in those subjects, in Russian language and literature only 1/4 or so did so well. All subjects were taught in Ukrainian, only Russian and Russian literature were in Russian.

Sometimes the "patriotism" of pupil had - as Source put it - somewhat rough and dangerous manifestation. She remembered that at one time in 6th grade someone put "secretly" into rotation a trident on a sheet of paper during the lesson. Everybody - Ukrainian, Russian, Jew or Pole - painted a trident of his own on the same sheet and considered himself to be part to a very important clandestine action. Fortunately, there were no consequences of that. In 1955, 1956 such "important" doings were considered already childish by some students.

Religious feelings which were quite strong had also their similar manifestations: without any communication and agreement one Easter no one came to school and in consequence the whole class had to listen to a lecture of class-leader on obligations of a Soviet pupil, harm of religion etc.

Source did not know about any secret readings, meetings, or leaflets in her school. But she heard about such cases in 1955 - 1956 in LVOV and in other places. Thus, in 1955 all talked about BEZRUCHKO-case in KHODORIV. A young student at KHODORIV desiatyletka, aged 15, son of a former priest, composed and dissipated leaflets about Ukrainian Resistance in 1955.

He was caught, called to the Komsomol, withdrawn his Komsomol - membership but allowed to continue his tuition. Later on, however, he was not admitted to higher education. His father was called to the KGB and "properly warned".

Source did not know any cases where Ukrainian parents (local ones) sent their children to Russian schools.

3. The director of # 1 school was RUSNYTSKY, fnu, Ukrainian, aged 45, from Eastern Ukraine, who always spoke Ukrainian. A party-man.

Majority of lecturers were Ukrainians from Eastern Ukraine. Local ones were lecturers of geography, biology, mathematics in 10th grade. At one time the lecturer in mathematics was a local Ukrainian IVANTSIV, Mykhailo.

Chairman of Komsomol was a Victor, lnu, from Eastern Ukraine, Ukrainian. Among Komsomol activists was a girl KIRITCHENKO, fnu who claimed to be a cousin or some similar relative of famous KIRITCHENKO in KIEV and then in MOSCOW.

Source knew little about young Ukrainian poets and writers at that time. Her colleagues read mostly RYLSKY, TYCHYNA, SOSIURA and others from old generation.

SECRET



SUBJECT: DROHOBYCH in 1956

SOURCE : O.T. of Buffalo, N.Y.

DATE : 28 March 1963

1. In spite of a great influx of Russians and 2-3,000 Poles and quite a few Jews, DROHOBYCH was a Ukrainian city. In the streets Ukrainian was dominating, Poles and Jews, for example, also preferred to speak Ukrainian. In KGB, ZAGS, Militia everyone spoke Russian, in other offices such as post, some administrative posts etc. - half Russian, half Ukrainian. Some people, in particular those from Eastern Ukraine used "zhorzhik" (a mixture of Russian and Ukrainian).

2. In spite of relaxation which came after Stalin's death the people were still very dissatisfied and cautious in their expressions. Youth was more open and did not mind talking jokes about Khrushchev, Furtseva and other big shots. There were no deportations and political arrests. Instead many people returned from Siberia to Drohobych and vicinity. Thus, to native village of Source - BALYCHI ZARICHNE - returned about 50 families deported to Siberia during the drive against the UPA and to collectivization. They all were welcome in the village. About fifty deported families remained, however, in Siberia. (BALYCHI ZARICHNE has about 300 houses and together with BALYCHI-PO-DOROZHNI and LANY constitute one kolhosp named after Voroshilov).

3. Sputnik -stories were received by populace in the beginning with a great dose of scepticism. Only <sup>after</sup> their acknowledgment from the West they were accepted fully as truthful. The simple reason for that was that people were used to Soviet propaganda and its way of presenting their own achievements.

A sore spot on people's mind were underdeveloped nations. The aid sent to them was considered a deprivation of their own people of necessary resources.

KHRUSHCHEV was considered by all to be a Russian. Source heard nobody describing him as a Ukrainian and learned about his alleged Ukrainian descent first abroad.

4. In 1955 there were some disturbances or strikes at 5th machinery-building Plant (5-oi Mashinostroitelnyi zavod) in DROHOBYCH. Source could not however elaborate on that. She only heard other people mention it.

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